

### REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-10, 15-17, 34, and 36-48 are presented for consideration, with Claims 1, 34, 36, 37, 41 and 45 being independent.

The claims have been amended to further distinguish Applicant's invention from the cited art.

The amendments to the claims were not presented earlier as it was believed that the previously presented claims would be found allowable. This Amendment does not add any additional claims. Moreover, the Examiner's familiarity with the subject matter of the present application will allow an appreciation of the significance of the amendments herein without undue expenditure of time and effort. Finally, the Amendment does not raise new issues requiring further consideration or search. Accordingly, it is submitted that entry of the Amendment is appropriate.

All of the claims, i.e., Claims 1, 3-10, 15-17, 34, and 36-48, stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being obvious over Isono et al. '377 in view of Tabata et al. '456. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 of Applicant's invention relates to an image display system capable of performing stereoscopic display. The system includes stereoscopic image display means for displaying a stereoscopic image having stripe parallax images arranged for right and left eyes, wherein the stripe parallax images arranged for the right eye are displayed on first stripe areas of first display means and the stripe parallax images arranged for the left eye are displayed on second stripe areas of the first display means, and window setting means for setting a single window on a desired position of the first display means, in which a stereoscopic image

comprised of stripe parallax images arranged for the right and left eyes is displayed. In addition, stereoscopic vision control means displays a parallax barrier pattern on second display means such that stripe parallax images of the stereoscopic image displayed on the first and second stripe areas of the first display means are respectively observed with the right and left eyes, and changing means changes, when the stripe parallax images arranged for the right and left eyes to be displayed in the single window are displayed on the second and first stripe areas in the single window respectively, the display position of the single window so as to display, on the first and second stripe areas respectively, the stripe parallax images arranged for the right and left eyes without change of the parallax barrier pattern.

As will be appreciated, Claim 1 has been amended to provide for changing the display position of the single window, when the stripe parallax images arranged for the right and left eyes to be displayed in the single window are displayed on the second and first stripe areas respectively, so as to display, on the first and second stripe areas in the single window respectively, the stripe parallax images arranged for the right and left eyes without change of the parallax barrier pattern. In this manner, even if a plurality of 3D images are displayed by using a plurality of windows, each of the plurality of 3D images can be correctly observed by a user.

The Isono et al. patent relates to a three-dimensional display apparatus and includes an image barrier 46 having a barrier display panel 28 as stereoscopic vision control means. In contrast to Applicant's Claim 1, however, Isono et al. does not teach or suggest, among other features, changing the display position of a single window, when the stripe parallax images arranged for the right and left eyes to be displayed in the single window are displayed on the second and first stripe areas, respectively, so as to display the stripe parallax images arranged

for the right and left eyes on the first and second stripe areas in the single window, without change of the parallax barrier pattern.

The Office Action acknowledges that Isono et al. does not disclose changing the stripe parallax images so that the stripe parallax images arranged for the right and left eyes are displayed in the first and second areas, respectively, but cites Tabata et al. for this deficiency. In Tabata et al., a system can shift left and right images in order to provide a proper stereoscopic image. As seen in Figures 3A-3C (discussed at Col. 5:1-9), however, the Tabata et al. system shifts an entire image for the right eye and an entire image for the left eye independently to provide a proper stereoscopic image. Tabata et al. does not teach or suggest a stereoscopic observation utilizing a parallax barrier pattern. Further, Tabata et al. does not teach or suggest setting a single window in which a stereoscopic image is displayed.

Accordingly, without conceding the propriety of combining Isono et al. and Tabata et al. as proposed in the Office Action, it is submitted that such a combination still fails to teach or suggest all of the features of Claim 1 of Applicant's invention.

Claim 45 is similar in scope to Claim 1, but sets forth that the display position of the stripe parallax images arranged for the right and left eyes in the single window is changed. For at least the same reasons as discussed above, Claim 45 is submitted to be patentable over the cited art.

In Claim 34, a method of controlling an information display system having stereoscopic image display means includes the step of changing, when stripe parallax images

arranged for the right and left eyes to be displayed in a single window are displayed on the second and first stripe areas respectively, the display position of the single window, so as to display, on the first and second stripe areas respectively, the stripe parallax images arranged for the right and left eyes without change of the parallax barrier pattern. Therefore, for at least the same reasons as discussed above, Claim 34 is also submitted to be patentable over the cited art.

In Claims 36, 37 and 41, an adjustment is made, when it is determined that a stereoscopic image displayed in a single window and a parallax barrier pattern are not in a proper positional relationship, by shifting the stripe parallax images so that the stripe parallax images arranged for the right and left eyes are displayed in first and second areas, respectively, without change of the parallax barrier pattern. For at least the reasons discussed above therefore, Claims 36, 37, and 41 are also submitted to be patentable over the cited art.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. §103 is respectfully requested.

Thus, it is submitted that Applicant's invention as set forth in independent Claims 1, 34, 36, 37, 41, and 45 is patentable over the cited art. In addition, dependent Claims 3-10, 15-17, 38-40, 42-44, and 46-48 set forth additional features of Applicant's invention. Independent consideration of the dependent claims is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of this application is deemed to be in order and such action is respectfully requested.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our Washington, D.C. office by telephone at (202) 530-1010. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark A. Williamson", written over a horizontal line.

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